9MM REVOLVER
MODEL No. 547

PARTS LIST • INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE • MAINTENANCE

SPECIFICATIONS

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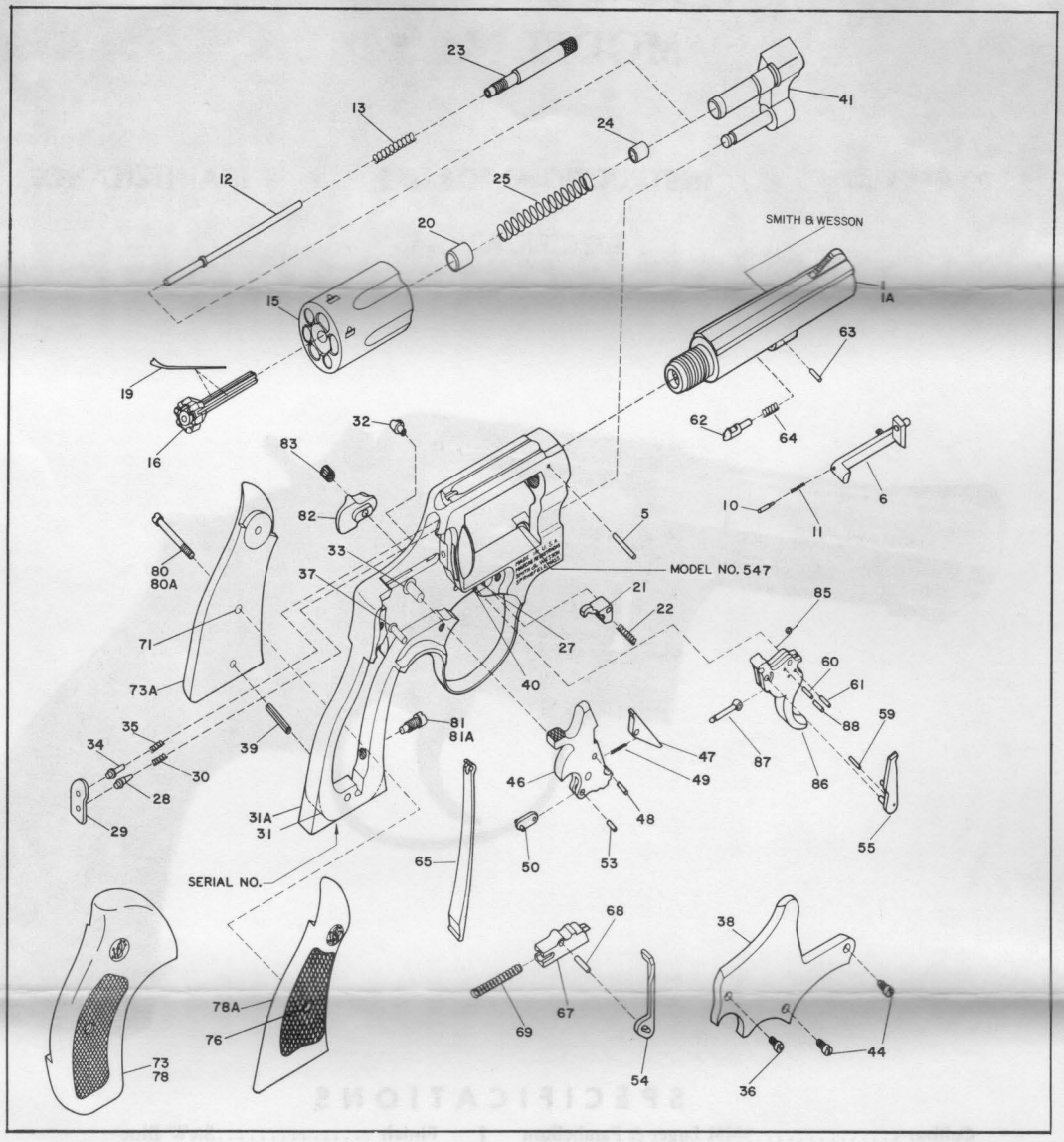
Caliber	9MM Luger & Parabellum
Sights	Fixed, 1/8″ serrated ramp front, square notch rear.
Number of Shots	Six
Stocks	Square butt, checked walnut service with S&W monograms, round butt checked walnut target with speed loader cutaway
Barrel	3″ with round butt, 4 1/8″ with square butt
Finish	S&W Blue
Length Overall	9 1/8″ with 4 1/8″ barrel 8 1/8″ with 3″ barrel
Ammunition	9MM Luger and Parabellum
Weight	34 ounces with 4 1/8″ barrel 32 ounces with 3″ barrel

Smith & Wesson
a BANGOR PUNTA Company
P.O. Box 2208 • Springfield, MA 01101 U.S.A.

SMITH & WESSON

9MM REVOLVER

MODEL No. 547



This schematic diagram and parts list conform to the current specifications provided by our Engineering Department. From time to time improvements are made in all our models. For this reason, the gun which you own may not correspond exactly with the information provided on this sheet. When requesting information or ordering parts for your gun, please provide the serial number and approximate date of purchase.

SERVICE

Should your Smith & Wesson revolver require adjustment, repair, or refinishing, we recommend most sincerely that the weapon be returned to the factory or authorized service center. There is no other way to insure that the work will be done in a properly equipped and staffed shop.

Charges are very reasonable, being based on the cost of parts replaced plus a labor charge for the time expended on the job. A labor charge for one hour is usually sufficient to cover all but very extensive overhaul jobs.

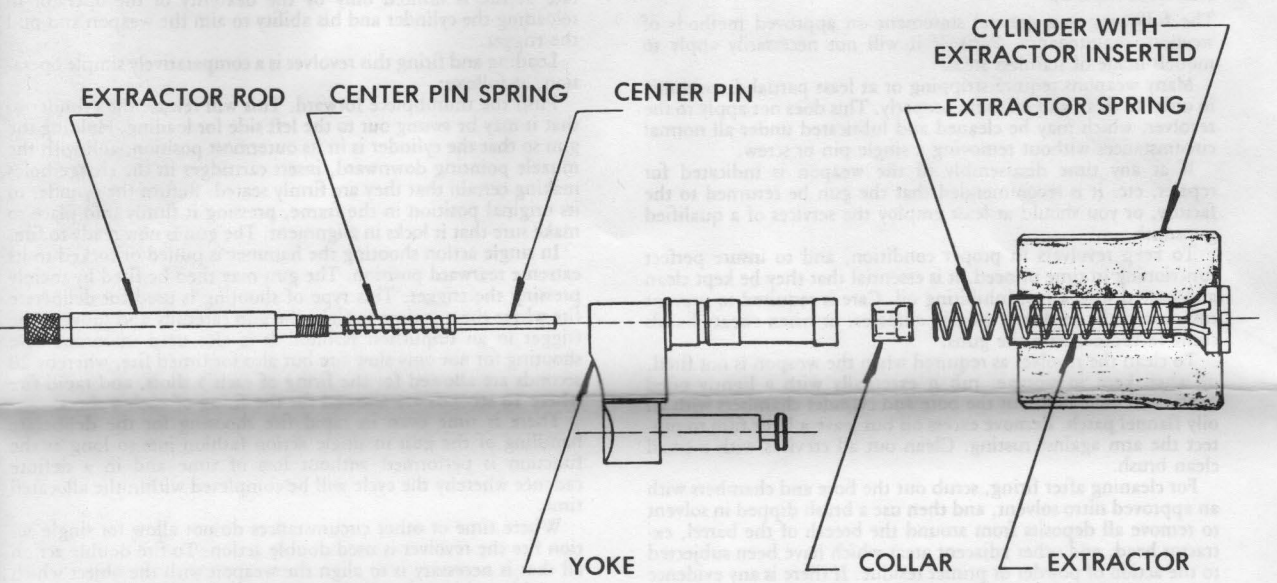
Revolvers returned to the factory or authorized service center should be MARKED FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. A letter of instructions should be enclosed with the gun, and shipment must be made Prepaid. Adherence to these suggestions will prevent loss of time in handling at the factory.

When returning guns for service, please remove custom stocks and holsters. We cannot assume responsibility for these items.

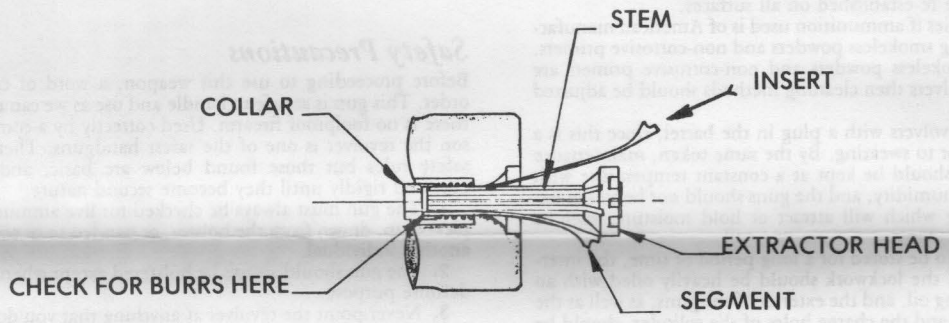
When your revolver arrives for service, it will be very carefully inspected, together with your letter of instructions. Next, a quotation covering total cost of work to be performed will be sent to you. No actual work will be commenced before receiving your approval of our quotation.

SEE YOUR AUTHORIZED SMITH & WESSON SERVICE CENTERS LIST FOR YOUR LOCAL SERVICE CENTER

EXTRACTOR ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



1. Insert extractor into the cylinder and line up VEE groves in stem with teeth in cylinder. Align dimple on extractor head outside diameter with notch in cylinder counterbore. Extractor will not seat to proper depth otherwise.
2. Insert collar into yoke arm hole followed by extractor spring. Then insert yoke with spring into cylinder with extractor.
3. While holding the yoke firmly against cylinder to keep the extractor spring compressed insert and tighten extractor rod with center pin and center pin spring pre-assembled as illustrated. *Note:* the rod has left handed thread and must be turned counter clockwise.
4. Once the rod is tight, back off clockwise one or two turns. Push rod forward to expose extractor head and stem.



5. Insert segments into cylinder as shown. Head of segment should enter slot of extractor. Compress segment into slot to check for free activation. If segment will not compress into slot fully, back-off rod one more turn. (See #4). If segment does not insert disassemble and check for burrs on stem and or segments.
6. Once all segments are in release extractor rod to allow head to enter cylinder. Tighten rod firmly by turning counter clockwise with the rod clamped in a vise and turning the outside of the cylinder by hand.
7. Visually check activation of segments, keeping the yoke in the cylinder at all times so as not to bind the extractor mechanism.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Maintenance

The following is a general statement on approved methods of weapons maintenance. Parts of it will not necessarily apply to models made of stainless steel.

Many weapons require stripping or at least partial disassembly in order to clean and oil them properly. This does not apply to the revolver, which may be cleaned and lubricated under all normal circumstances without removing a single pin or screw.

If at any time disassembly of the weapon is indicated for repairs, etc. it is recommended that the gun be returned to the factory, or you should at least employ the services of a qualified gunsmith.

To keep revolvers in proper condition, and to insure perfect functioning in time of need, it is essential that they be kept clean and coated with a rust inhibiting oil. Care is required to prevent rust, especially in damp, humid climates, or when sweaty hands come in contact with the guns.

To clean the revolver as required when the weapon is not fired, or when kept in storage, rub it externally with a lightly oiled cloth, and then swab out the bore and cylinder chambers with an oily flannel patch. Remove excess oil but leave a light film to protect the arm against rusting. Clean out all crevices with a small clean brush.

For cleaning after firing, scrub out the bore and chambers with an approved nitro solvent, and then use a brush dipped in solvent to remove all deposits from around the breech of the barrel, extractor head, and other adjacent areas which have been subjected to the action of powder or primer residue. If there is any evidence of lead particles, or other foreign matter left in bore or chambers, it is well to scrub these parts further with a bronze or brass brush dipped in powder solvent. The area under the extractor should be cleaned frequently and kept dry, as an accumulation of powder residue can cause the cylinder to bind.

After cleaning off the entire gun with nitro or powder solvent, remove all traces of the solvent, both on the exterior of the gun and in the bore and chambers, following immediately thereafter with the application of a light film of oil. Note that there is usually some residue in the steel of both barrel and cylinder that works out and becomes apparent within from 24 hours to 48 hours after the initial cleaning. This can be removed with a bristle brush with perhaps a light re-application of powder solvent, after which the oil film should be re-established on all surfaces.

The above applies if ammunition used is of American manufacture, incorporating smokeless powders and non-corrosive primers. If other than smokeless powders and non-corrosive primers are used in these revolvers then cleaning methods should be adjusted accordingly.

Do not store revolvers with a plug in the barrel, since this is a contributing factor to sweating. By the same token, maintenance or storage rooms should be kept at a constant temperature with the least possible humidity, and the guns should *not* be stored encased in anything which will attract or hold moisture, such as leather.

If revolvers are to be stored for a long period of time, the internal mechanism of the lockwork should be heavily oiled with an acid free lubricating oil, and the exterior of the guns, as well as the bore of the barrel and the charge holes of the cylinder, should be heavily coated with an anti-rust oil. It is an established fact that moisture is the greatest enemy of metallic objects, particularly in climates where temperature and humidity are high, and salt air is present. Extreme care should be exercised that all metallic surfaces be kept clean and oiled, and the wood stocks on the revolvers should be inspected for cracks caused by moisture. A periodical coat of raw linseed oil, well rubbed in with the hand, will help to prevent the splitting of stocks, but care must be exercised that the linseed oil does not get into the mechanism or on moving parts, as it has a tendency to gum when dry.

Function

The Smith & Wesson 9MM Luger and Parabellum revolver is a 6-shot breech-loading hand weapon. It is produced with a solid frame and a swing-out type of cylinder, having 6 chambers around a central axis so that 6 shots may be fired before reloading is necessary. The weapon may be fired either single action or double action, and cocking the hammer by either method causes the cylinder to rotate and align the next chamber with the barrel. The rate of fire is limited only by the dexterity of the operator in reloading the cylinder and his ability to aim the weapon and pull the trigger.

Loading and firing this revolver is a comparatively simple operation, as follows:

Push the thumbpiece forward. This will release the cylinder so that it may be swung out to the left side for loading. Holding the gun so that the cylinder is in its outermost position, and with the muzzle pointing downward, insert cartridges in the charge holes making certain that they are firmly seated. Return the cylinder to its original position in the frame, pressing it firmly into place to make sure that it locks in alignment. The gun is now ready to fire.

In single action shooting the hammer is pulled or cocked to its extreme rearward position. The gun may then be fired by merely pressing the trigger. This type of shooting is used for deliberate fire where there is time to sight the gun carefully and squeeze the trigger in an unhurried fashion. It is also used in competitive shooting for not only slow fire but also for timed fire, whereby 20 seconds are allowed for the firing of each 5 shots, and rapid fire where 10 seconds are allowed for the firing of each 5 shots.

There is time even in rapid fire shooting for the deliberate handling of the gun in single action fashion just so long as the function is performed without loss of time and in a definte cadence whereby the cycle will be completed within the allocated time.

Where time or other circumstances do not allow for single action fire the revolver is used double action. To fire double action all that is necessary is to align the weapon with the object which you wish to hit and pull the trigger firmly all of the way to the rear. This will cause the hammer to rise to its full cocked position and then fall to explode the cartridge, and as previously stated the only limit to the speed with which a weapon can be manipulated in this fashion will be determined by the dexterity of the shooter. This type of shooting is required in combat work or under emergency conditions where the gun must be used with great speed.

To extract the fired cases press the thumbpiece forward and swing the cylinder out to the left side. Turn the gun muzzle upward and holding the cylinder in its extreme outward position press down sharply on the extractor rod. This will eject the fired cases down and out of the gun, which is now ready to reload.

Safety Precautions

Before proceeding to use this weapon, a word of caution is in order. This gun is as safe to handle and use as we can make it, but there is no foolproof firearm. Used correctly by a competent person the revolver is one of the safest handguns. There are many safety rules but those found below are basic, and should be observed rigidly until they become second nature.

1. The gun must always be checked for live ammunition when picked up, drawn from the holster, or handed to or accepted from another individual.

2. The gun should always be holstered except when drawn for a definite purpose.

3. Never point the revolver at anything that you do not intend to shoot.

4. Do not cock the gun unless you intend to shoot it. Do not even insert the finger in the trigger guard until you are ready to fire.

5. Dry-snapping, even with dummy cartridges, should be discouraged unless same is performed on a regular target range or at a known inanimate target object.

6. When the handgun is out of the holster and held in a ready position, be absolutely certain that it is not pointing at any part of yourself or the persons of others who are in your immediate vicinity.

7. Beware of obstructions in the barrel. If, when firing, a weak or peculiar report is heard, cease firing at once and inspect the barrel for an obstruction. A stuck bullet, or any other object in the barrel, should be removed immediately, since even a plug of mud, snow, twigs, or an abnormal quantity of heavy grease in the bore, may result in a bulged or burst barrel.

8. At all times treat the revolver as the precision instrument that it actually is.

MAKE SAFE GUN HANDLING A HABIT.

Printed in U.S.A.

MODEL No. 547

PARTS LIST

Item No.	*Part No.*	*Description*
1	046010000	Barrel Ass'y., for 3" Bl. (Incl.: 2, 3, 4)
1A	046000000	Barrel Ass'y., for 4 1/8" Bl. (Incl.: 2A, 3, 4)
**2	046010000	Barrel, 3"
**2A	046000000	Barrel, 4 1/8"
**3	045570000	Front Sight Blade
**4	051120000	Front Sight Pin
5	050020000	Barrel Pin
6	045770000	Bolt Ass'y. (Incl.: 7-9)
**7	045770000	Bolt
**8	053120000	Bolt Pivot
**9	055860000	Bolt Stud
10	070980000	Bolt Plunger
11	070200000	Bolt Plunger Spring
12	047380000	Center Pin
13	074640000	Center Pin Spring
**14	046130000	Cylinder Ass'y. (Incl.: 15-20)
15	049180000	Cylinder
16	046120000	*Extractor Ass'y. (Incl.: 17-18)
**17	046100000	Extractor Head
**18	046090000	Extractor Stem
19	046140000	Extractor Segment
20	045550000	Gas Ring
21	046550000	Cylinder Stop
22	070550000	Cylinder Stop Spring
23	054550000	Extractor Rod
24	046150000	Extractor Rod Collar
25	075460000	Extractor Spring
**26	046020000	Frame Ass'y., Rd. Butt (Incl.: 27-44)
**26A	046220000	Frame Ass'y., Sq. Butt (Incl.: 27-44)
27	046190000	Cylinder Stop Stud
28	046030000	Firing Pin
29	046060000	Firing Pin Retainer
30	046050000	Firing Pin Spring
31	046020000	*Frame, Rd. Butt
31A	046220000	*Frame, Sq. Butt
32	054080000	Frame Lug
33	046170000	Hammer Stud
34	049190000	Limit Pin
35	046050000	Limit Pin Spring
36	050910000	Plate Screw, Flat Hd.
37	046190000	Rebound Slide Stud
38	046530000	*Side Plate
39	050620000	Stock Pin
40	046180000	Trigger Stud
41	046160000	*Yoke Ass'y. (Incl.: 42-43)
**42	046160000	Yoke
**43	050250000	Yoke Stud
44	050490000	Yoke Screw, Crowned
**45	046070000	Hammer Ass'y. (Incl.: 46-53)
46	046080000	Hammer
47	051130000	Sear
48	070190000	Sear Pin
49	050540000	Sear Spring
50	070210000	Stirrup Ass'y. (Incl.: 51-52)
**51	070210000	Stirrup
**52	072680000	Stirrup Stud
53	070190000	Stirrup Pin
54	057710000	Hammer Block
55	072170000	Hand Ass'y. (Incl.: 56-58)
**56	054280000	Bolt Stop Pin
**57	072170000	Hand
**58	050810000	Hand Stud
59	070110000	Hand Pin
60	070190000	Hand Spring Pin
61	070190000	Hand Spring Torsion Pin
62	050430000	Locking Bolt
63	051440000	Locking Bolt Pin
64	050450000	Locking Bolt Spring
65	047800000	Mainspring
**66	043900000	Rebound Slide Ass'y. (Incl.: 67-69)
67	041650000	Rebound Slide
68	050830000	Rebound Slide Pin
69	050740000	Rebound Slide Spring
**70	073410000	Stock Ass'y., Rd. Butt, Chkd. Walnut (Incl.: 71-74)
**70A	070560000	Stock Ass'y., Sq. Butt, Chkd. Walnut (Incl.: 71-74)
71	040670000	Escutcheon
**72	040350000	Monogram
73	073410000	Stock, Lt., Rd. Butt
73A	070560000	Stock, Lt., Sq. Butt
**74	070500000	Stock Insert
**75	073400000	Stock Ass'y., Rd. Butt, Chkd. Walnut (Incl.: 76-80)
**75A	070570000	Stock Ass'y., Sq. Butt, Chkd. Walnut (Incl.: 76-80A)
76	040680000	Escutcheon Nut
**77	040350000	Monogram
78	073400000	Stock, Rt., Rd. Butt, Chkd. Walnut
78A	070570000	Stock, Rt., Sq. Butt, Chkd. Walnut
**79	070500000	Stock Insert
80	072550000	Stock Screw, for Rd. Butt
80A	070510000	Stock Screw, for Sq. Butt
81	050350200	Strain Screw, for Rd. Butt
81A	050640000	Strain Screw, for Sq. Butt
82	055850000	Thumbpiece
83	050710000	Thumbpiece Nut
**84	046270000	Trigger Ass'y. (Incl.: 85-88)
85	051180000	Hand Torsion Spring
86	046260000	Trigger
87	070270000	Trigger Lever
88	070190000	Trigger Lever Pin

*Requires Factory Installation

**Not Illustrated

Smith & Wesson will refinish handguns of its own manufacture. No change of finish is offered on the Victory or Airweight® model or on Models 28, 39, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 439, 459, 629, 681, or 686. Repair or replacement of parts are in addition to refinishing price.